Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861. NUMBER 230.

THE CITY.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL.—These admirable minstrels are still drawing crowded houses nightly at Bryan Hall.

BENEFIT OF THE ORPHANS.—There is to be a Festival this evening at Knight's Hall, on Dearborn street, near Madison, for the benefit of the Orphans.

☞ The entire invoice of pianos advertised for sale yesterday by Gilbert & Sampson were sold; and, we understand, at prices satisfactory both to seller and purchaser.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner James on the body of an infant found in a box on the lake shore near Curtis' Distillery, on Tuesday afternoon. No facts were developed in regard to it.

THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—Supt. Dunlap, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, yesterday received a dispatch from the representative of the LaCrosse & Milwaukee R. R. at LaCrosse, stating that the Mississippi is open to the foot of Lake Pepin, and boats ready to commence running.

VESSELS BUILDING IN CHICAGO.—Messrs. Wilbor & Sprague, (Capt. John F. Squiers, master builder,) of Huron, Ohio, are building for W. M. Egan, of Chicago, a fine schooner, to be ready for business by the middle of April. She is a good, easy, business model, of the following dimensions, viz: Length, 132 feet; beam, 25 feet; depth, 11 feet. She will have a capacity of about 16,000 bushels of wheat through Welland Canal.

DISCHARGED.—We referred a day or two since to the arrest of Dr. Henry S. Blood, hailing from Chicago, at the town of Ware, in the State of Massachusetts, upon the charge of bigamy. It seems by evidence he has introduced in his defence, that he was lawfully divorced from his Chicago wife in the Superior Court in this city, in December last. Consideration of which he had an undoubted right to enter again into the marital relation at Ware or anywhere.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening a young lad of ten years of age, son of Mr. Sherman, an engineer on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, was seriously injured by being run over by a freight car, while playing with several other lads in Sherman street, near Polk, on the railway track. The inner part of the right leg was cut away by the flange of the car wheel, the bone was not broken, and it is thought the little sufferer will survive the terrible wound.

COLLISION CASE.—The case of the Schooner Caledonia vs. the Propeller Ottawa, a collision case, which occurred last September on Lake Huron, was called up yesterday morning at the United States District Court, before Judge Drummond; L. Proudfoot, Jr., and E. W. Smith appearing for the Libellant and Judge A. W. Orrington and Wirt Dexter for the Respondents. The entire day was consumed in reading the voluminous testimony which has been very much enlarged since Mr. Dexter. It will be resumed this morning. As the Lady Elgin case will soon be brought to trial, the decision in this case in regard to the liabilities of Steamers on the Lakes, will be looked for with considerable interest.

FELL DEAD.—The Kankakee *Gazette* says: "On last Friday afternoon, a German named Frederick Enzian, supposed to be about twenty-five years of age, fell dead on West avenue, near the French Presbyterian Church. Coroner Letourne was immediately summoned, and after empanneling a jury, held an inquest on the body. The verdict rendered by the jury was to the effect that he came to his death by the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. Enzian was a cabinet maker by trade, and came to this city last summer from Chicago, where he leaves a wife and three children, who have long since learned not to look to him for support."

☞ The *Atlantic* for April, has been received by McNaily, and Walsh commonly called "Bob," and other news dealers. It is of average merit. The Professor's Story (published separately as "Elsie Venner") is brought to a close, and so is "Two or Three Troubles," which is a well-told narrative of very probable events. "Lilli Lehmann Mills" is a good and powerful. "Cities and Parks" should not only be read but *studied*, for its practical wisdom. The "Glimpses of Garibaldi" are highly interesting, and the few lyrics in this number are good. These are the more noticeable points. From the cover of the number we learn that Mrs. Stowe, Dr. Holmes, Harriet Martineau, the author of "Recreations of a Country Parson," (Mr. A. Boyd,) and other popular authors, will contribute to the May number.

The New Police Commissioners.

The new Police Commissioners, upon whom the sudden and total extinction of the old city police force, yesterday, as noticed elsewhere, has precipitated a sudden and imperative demand for action, were in session throughout a greater share of the day and evening at the Supervisors' room. Nothing however had transpired up to a late hour last evening as to the result of their action in their appointments. Probably in a day or two matters in this department of our city affairs will be down in train. It only requires wisdom in selection, since an abundance of material lies ready to their hands, both for officers and policemen. Nothing but merit should be the rule in their selections.

A City Without Police.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the Mayor assembled the city Police force and discharged them from service, leaving our entire city without policemen throughout yesterday and last night. The ostensible reason for this singular *coup d'état* on the part of the Mayor, was that the Police Commissioners might start fair, and commence the work of appointments from the foundation. The reason underlying and beyond this is doubtless to be found in the desire of the present Mayor to precipitate upon the new Police Commissioners, at the outset of their official career, all the difficulties of making their selection of men, and, more especially with a view to the coming municipal election, precipitating upon them all the odium and excited feeling occasioned thereby to disappointed applicants, since it is known that there are some fifteen hundred men seeking to be appointed as policemen.

Whether a regard for the best interests of the city and its peace would not have dictated to the Mayor a different course of proceeding in this matter, as two or three day's notice given or even a single day, it is scarcely worth while to inquire, since such a motive would have been a singular one with the present incumbent of the Mayoralty.

No Telegraphic Dispatches.

We are conscious that many of our readers will take up the TRIBUNE of this morning, and glancing quickly to the accustomed column for our evening news by telegraph, lay the paper down with a feeling of disappointment at what occasions ourselves regret at present writing, that, owing to the late severe gales the lines are not in order, and we have no dispatches.

We cannot tell what was doing at Washington yesterday, whether Fort Sumter and matters generally maintain their wonted *status*, whether in all the wide territory whence we have been accustomed to cull our news of the day before, fresh for our readers at their breakfast tables, aught of interest or importance has transpired. And in these days the disappointment is no slight one.

And yet the occasion is one not without its benefits, if it serve to remind our readers of their present advantages, furnished in the telegraph. The mails reached us regularly yesterday. Exchanges widely representing East and West were promptly upon our table, last evening, and that, too, in these days of fast *expressage*, with a promptness unknown a few years ago when news would have been deemed fresh, that last evening was stale, for at that time the morning newspaper in Chicago was not expected to contain Washington, or New York, and Philadelphia news up to the hour of going to press.

So much have we become wonted to the wonderful telegraph and its facilities, that its occasional silence may lead us to appreciate it the more. Not, however, that we covet too frequent lessons, in these stirring times of ours, when the events of a single day may be fraught with what will be history in all time to come.

The Chicago Mechanics' Institute.

Sketch of its Origin and History.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION.

ANNUAL ELECTION YESTERDAY.

Address of its President.

The Mechanics' Institute had its birth in a meeting of some well known citizens held in an old wooden building, afterwards called Post Office building, on the evening of the sixteenth of February, 1843. We had yesterday the privilege of examining the Book of Records of the Institute, and the first regular meeting of the Association proper was held, as therein recorded, just one week subsequent to the Mechanics' meeting alluded to above where it was inscpied. It may prove interesting to some of our readers to know who were among the first officers of the Institute, and who constituted the first Board of Directors. Mr. S. J. Sherwood, the first elected Treasurer, was Secretary of the Mechanics' meeting. The following officers were elected Feb. 23d, 1843:

OFFICERS.

President—Chas. M. Gray.
Vice Presidents—S. Sherman.
Corresponding Secretary—D. M. Bradley.
Recording Secretary—W. H. Kenaicott.
Librarian—Thos. Whitlock.

DIRECTORS.

S. D. Child,	Isaac Speer,
J. H. Hoagon,	Ira Kilimore,
W. Rankin,	C. E. Peck,
	I. L. Milliken.

The Book of Records opened by Mr. Sherwood, containing the history of the Institute, its meetings and its transactions, continued in use from the 16th of February, 1842, until March, 1859, when it was found necessary to procure a new one. After over seventeen years active service that old book has been placed upon the bookkeeper's shelves a sacred and well pressed relic of the past.

The Mechanics' Institute was duly incorporated by the General Assembly of the State in February, 1843. The act bears the signatures of Thomas Ford, Governor, and Lyman Trumbull, Secretary of State, and names Charles M. Gray, A. S. Sherman, Elijah Smith and Ira Miltimore are mentioned as Charter Members.

On the 5th of February 1853, a special act of the Legislature was obtained, giving the Institute power to hold lands and create a capital stock of $500,000, under such restrictions, and subject to such forfeitures as the Board of Trustees might deem best. The amount of real estate allowed to be held by the Institute, is limited to $50,000. The money raised by or upon this capital stock of $500,000, to constitute a distinct and separate fund to be expended in suitable buildings and other specified purposes, and not subject to, or in any way liable for the debts of the institution, other than those contracted for lots, buildings, etc.

The Mechanics' Institute, by the will of the late John Crerar, who died on the 25th of March, 1848, jointly with the First Unitarian Church, became possessor of certain real estate on the corner of Washington and Canal streets now valued at some $15,000 or $20,000, subject only to a life lease to the widow of the testator.

The history of the Association can only be written from the memory of its oldest members, and by having reference to the Book of Record, as singularly enough none, or very few, of its annual catalogues or other publications, can be found in existence. It proves interesting to many of our citizens could the various phases of its existence through so many years, and so many changes of itself and surroundings, be published for general circulation.

The objects of the Institute—"the diffusion of knowledge and information throughout the Mechanical Classes"; to found Lectures on Natural, Mechanical and Chemical Philosophy and other sciences connected with the arts; a Library and Museum for the benefit of Mechanics and others; to establish Schools for the benefit of their youth, and to establish Annual Fairs"—are every way worthy the attention of our best minds and the efforts of our best hands. The stimulus given to mechanics in the vicinity, by the distribution of premiums at the ten annual exhibitions it has held; the emulation excited; the attention that has been called to the useful and beautiful in mechanical science and the arts, cannot easily be estimated, but it is safe to say, they have been unsurpassed by those of any organization of the kind in the country.

At the last annual meeting of the Institute, held on the 8th of January past, from obvious reasons it was resolved to change the time of holding elections from that date to the fourth Tuesday in March, and the officers of 1860 were held over until yesterday. The TRIBUNE of the 9th of January last furnished a pretty full report of the proceedings of that meeting, but that a full understanding of the present condition of the society may be had, we append a resume of the reports of the Finance Committee and Recording Secretary, made at that date, as well as those of the President read last evening:

FINANCIAL REPORT.

To the President of the Chicago Mechanics' Institute:

Your Committee on Finance hereby present the following report of the condition of the finances of the Institute on the 31st of December, 1860, together with the expenses and receipts of the same during the year just closed.

In the unpaid liabilities of the Institute are included $1,000, which will probably never be called for, and $113 57, against which the Institute holds an account of more than sufficient to balance; so that the real liabilities are two thousand dollars, and the unpaid subscriptions must be paid up before the society can prosper.

Respectfully submitted.

N. S. BOUTON, Chairman.

Receipts of the Chicago Mechanic's Institute for the year ending December 31st, 1860.

From Initiations	$1,168.50
Life Membership	100.00
Annual dues	121.49
Sale of Fixtures, &c., in old building	219.23
Library	50 00
Fair	1,991.50
Donation from W. W. Boyington on account	100.00
Constable Sale, June 20, 1860, of Library Fixtures, &c., under execution in favor of S. McCutter	106.07
	$3,797.76

Expenses of the Institute during the year ending December 31st, 1860..... $3,502.73

Excess of Expenses over Receipts	$4.96
Institute's Liabilities, Jan. 1st, 1860	$3,471.37
do do Jan. 1st, 1861	3,477 60

REPORT OF S. D. CHILD, SECRETARY AND LIBRARIAN.

The number of active, paying members of the Institute at the beginning of the present year	325
Actual number of active members added this year	119
Actual number life members added	4
Whole number life members	26
Whole number honorary members	18
Due from active members	$180.00
No books in circulating library	5,663
Reference department	1,022
Total	5,375
Volumes added this year by purchase	25
" " " donation	20
" " " by binding	5
Total this year	50
For books donated, the Institute is indebted to Prof. A. D. Wood for 18 Coast Surveys of 1858. " Hon. J. F. Farnsworth for public documents, 4 volumes. " Hon. John Wentworth for public documents, 2 volumes. " Smithsonian Institute for Journal of Arts, &c., 4 volumes. Col. E. D. Keenan for Documents and Reports of a Journal Tour of Wave in Lake Michigan. " Miscellaneous contributors, 7 volumes.	
Books drawn during books past year	400
Whole No. books drawn	7,000
Average per day	28

The library is deficient in the new and standard publications of the day, the Board being unable to appropriate any money to the purchase of new books on account of a debt hanging over us, $200, at least, should be expended every year in this department to make and keep the library what it ought to be, and preserve that interest in the institute through this branch for the benefits which experience in other institutions of the kind has proved is necessary to its healthy existence. Respectfully submitted by the undersigned, a committee of the Board.

E. J. FRASER,
Box 1079. Chicago, Illinois.

BILLIARD TABLES.—Marble Slab and Slate Beds, the latest improvements adopted. Also, Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues, Tips, Cushions, Re-Cushioned and Marble or Slate Beds put on. Also, Second-hand Billiard Tables for sale or exchange. Orders by mail promptly attended to. No. 183 Madison street, between Wells and Wells. A. R. GRIFFITH, Agent.

MURPHY & BOYD, Machinists and Engineers, and manufacturers of Steam Engines Boilers, Mooting Machines, Shingle Machines, Pumps, &c., &c.

Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Marine Engines and Machinery. Office, Foundry, and the manufacture of new machinery.

We invite special attention to our New Oscillating Engines; the construction of which is simpler and the cost less than ordinary engines. Also, the Governor Valve of their "make" they are warranted to use less fuel than any other engine in existence. They are part-nearly adapted to Printing Press Work, or any machinery requiring a fine uniform motion. One of the above mentioned Engines can be seen in use at our Planing Shop, at North Franklin street.

mh16-d&w3w

"NOW FOR GOD AND OUR COUNTRY!"
25733
THE GLORIOUS
Memories of the Past.

In these troubled and perilous times, when our fellow countrymen are so wrapt up in excitement of the Present, that all the peaceful and fraternizing influences of the Nation's IMMORTAL PAST are in danger of being neglected, until too late for them to save the Union, the whole country must acknowledge the vital importance of such a glorious and thrilling memorial of OLD VIRGINIA as

STRONG STEVE,
THE BORDER RANGER;
OR,
The Rabel and Tory Lovers:

Which carries the fascinated reader back to the patriotic days when the Virginia Riflemen and the New England Minute-Men stood shoulder to shoulder in that terrible struggle from which we emerged a free, happy, and UNITED Nation. This

TALE OF THE OLD DOMINION

Is the very essence of all that is entrancing, thrilling, and patriotic in National Romance; and the name of its author,

GEORGE ALBANY,

Is a guarantee of its general style.

The first chapters of "STRONG STEVE" appears in

THE N. Y. MERCURY
For April 6th,
NOW READY EVERYWHERE.

mh27-d&w1t

50 Bbls. CHOICE CRANBERRIES, for sale by NEWELL KNOX, Corner of Clark and Madison street.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. mh27-d&w1m

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVER, Advertising Agent, 48 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO RENT—Several Dwelling Houses pleasantly situated on the South Branch. Apply to JOHN WALL, No. 13 South Water st. mh27-d3t

WANTED—A Neat and Tidy German, English or American Protestant girl from 18 to 25 years of age, to do housework and a little sewing. Apply at room 28, Metropolitan Block, Dearborn street, between 10 and 12 o'clock. mh27-d1t

WANTED—A good Pattern Maker and two good Machinists, one but experienced and thoroughly competent, wanted. Apply to E. O'LOANE, 123 Clark street. mh27-d3t

TO RENT—A first class House (newly repaired) consisting of eight rooms, situated on north side, north of Harrison street "Grove," which will be given April 1st. Address Box 4152. mh27-d3t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for a Farm Foreman, a Shepherd, fifty carpenters to go to Kansas, and a Blacksmith. Also, a good Miller

...ARCH 27, 1861.

...E FUTURE.

...settlement may await existing difficulties, there is this one crumb of comfort to be derived from the partial chaos into which we are thrown, viz: that one stock of experience is being enlarged by witnessing the working of free institutions under circumstances entirely different from any through which the country has heretofore passed, and that with our additional knowledge we shall be able to guard against any similar trial of them in the future. What increase of power, or what new distribution of that already enjoyed; what new checks and balances it may be necessary to provide; whether the Executive arm shall be strengthened, the army and navy increased, and whether any more summary method shall be devised for compelling a derelict President to perform his constitutional duties, or for punishing him where his neglect involves the peril of the nation, will be subjects of proper inquiry after the excitements of the hour shall have passed away and we shall be able to look upon events now transpiring through a medium neither dimmed by passion nor distorted by prejudice. That there are radical defects, if not in our fundamental law, at least in the power to compel the enforcement of all its provisions in certain emergencies, can no longer be a matter of doubt. For nearly five months the Government has been drifting nearer and nearer toward anarchy; and whether we assume that it is for the want of power to arrest its progress in that direction, or because of failure to execute certain well-defined powers, the result is in no respect changed. There is a failure to meet the ends of good government somewhere, and it is of little consequence whether it is in the construction of the machine, or in the power which is to keep it in proper motion, or in both.

We are not of the number who regard the present difficulties as conclusive against free government. Every form of government which the ingenuity of man has yet devised, has had to pass through trials which have tested its strength, and those which have not failed utterly have, at least, been subject to temporary failure. There is no reason why free government, in the present state of enlightenment and civilization, should be exempt from the common lot, nor is there sound logic in the conclusion that, because it is now undergoing the perils of such a trial, it must necessarily prove a failure. It is not a failure, nor will it be. Whether the rebel government of the Gulf States is permitted to maintain its pretensions, whether or not we divide upon the Slave line; whether or not dissolution of the Union be recognized as a *fait accompli*, whether or not we divide into two or more Confederacies, and maintain to the end of time two distinct nationalities—still the experiment of free government has by no means proved a failure. Like everything else that is of human origin, it is imperfect; but human intelligence is capable of correcting these imperfections as fast as they are revealed. Intelligence is the basis of civil liberty under whatever form of government it may exist; and so long as the American people maintain their present standing in this respect, just so long is free government safe, however severe the test to which it may be subjected. There is no ground of despondency, therefore, in the perils which environ Freedom upon this continent—there is no occasion for discouragement or gloomy forebodings in the events which are transpiring before our eyes. The trial has to be endured; the battle which has been forced upon Freedom by Despotism has to be fought out; but that the latter will come off victor in the end, who can doubt? Victor! Aye, more than victor. She will have gained the knowledge requisite to guard effectually against any subsequent attack in the same quarter! This is all that can be hoped for in human affairs. There is no such thing as optimism in government yet; but with increased enlightenment, with every step of progress in moral elevation, and with every new experience bearing upon it, we can approximate that condition.

There doubtless is yet much to be learned from the experiences through which we are passing—much to be gathered up, analyzed and compared with what has gone before, which that is yet to come of which we probably have formed no just conception. The time for this will come by and by, when sectional animosity shall have worn itself out, or shall have been modified by time and returning reason, or by a full harvest of its own bitter fruit. Wise men and patriots will then set themselves to the appointed task of remedying those imperfections in our system of government which experience has disclosed; and the final result will be that Freedom is all the stronger for the perils which she is now encountering. Let no one despair of the Republic.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The speech of Prince Napoleon in the French Senate, on the 1st inst., has created quite as profound a sensation on the other side of the Atlantic, as did President Lincoln's inaugural in the United States. Nor need we wonder that it did so when we reflect upon the radical views set forth, the uncompromising tone in which they were uttered, and the near intimacy of the speaker with the head of the Imperial Government. The central ideas of the speech are as follows: 1. The will of the people, expressed through the medium of universal suffrage, is the rightful sovereign; 2. France is committed to maintain the liberal cause in Italy, and wherever else her power may be rightfully invoked; 3. Venice is necessary to Italian unity, and it must go with Lombardy and Naples when the fitting time comes around; 4. Rome must be the capital of Italy, and the temporal power of the Pope must cease; 5. Italian unity and independence will create a first-class military and second-class naval power, which will be the ally of France, bound to resist and put down all reactionary movements looking to a revival of despotism in Western Europe; 6. The treaties of 1815 are to be execrated ...ed, and it is the glory of France ...*torn them with the sword.*

These are bold sayings, indeed. Boldest of all is the declaration that Rome must be the capitol of the Italian kingdom, and that the wretched domination of the Pope must at last find a quietus. That the treaties of 1815 have been execrated and defied by the French people ever since they were signed, and by none more earnestly than by the Emperor himself, does not admit of a doubt. That the expulsion of Austrian despotism (the very life and soul of the treaties of 1815,) from Italy, has been the end and aim of his policy, ever since he found himself seated on a throne, is equally clear. That the championship of free principles and universal suffrage in Western Europe, has been the desire of his heart at all times, has not been so clear, but everything points to the fact that he has mastered the lesson of the age—that he has learned carefully the terms upon which thrones can be held in this day of grace—that he knows full well the malevolent spirit with which he is regarded by the legitimate sovereigns of Europe—and that he is making common cause with the people in obedience to the instinct of self-preservation. Whatever his motives, the destiny of Italy has been in his hands the past two years, and he has now declared the result of his labor. An empire of 26,000,000 souls, speaking the same language, descended from the same parentage, inspired by the same history, ground by the same tyranny and delayed by the same judgment, has sprung up full grown and armed to the position of ...ator of man's right to govern himself and a propagator of free principles among the nations. It may well be asked whether this movement is not more brilliant even than the events of the first Napoleonic era? That the one was the forerunner of the other—each an integral part of the grand whole—we might aver that the Revolution of 1861 exceeds the revolution of 1784 in the splendor of its results, by as much as it falls short of that great upheaval in sanguinary lustre.

WESTERN PAYMENTS.

The United States *Economist*, the organ of the New York Dry Goods merchants, quotes the general summary of the business of the city for 1860, recently published with our railway article, and after remarking at some length upon the growing wealth of the West, complains that payments are not made with that promptness which ought to characterize legitimate trade. The *Economist* has the good sense to state the reason why the remittances are delayed, and in most cases it is done with the full consent of eastern jobbers. Money is abundant there and collections are not especially needed, and the high rates of exchange here make it much cheaper for our dealers to pay interest on deferred bills and wait till drafts can be bought at reasonable rates. The *Economist* very properly remarks:

> It certainly is not at all surprising that traders at Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, should prefer deferring their payments if possible to suffering a discount of 4½@6 per cent on their funds. The great want of the Western States is a complete revision of their banking system. They banks must have a more substantial basis than the fluctuating values of State securities, if the commercial community is to be relieved from constant danger, and the credit of the West be saved from being sapped at its foundation.

The people of Illinois have become thoroughly convinced, that a better banking system is needed before our business can rest upon a substantial basis. In accordance with this view, a law was passed at the last session of our Legislature, establishing the Union Bank of Illinois, provided the people vote in its favor at the next fall election. Such is their disgust at the fluctuations and the enormous rates of exchange under our present system that the law—almost a precise copy of that of Indiana—may as well be considered adopted. The Legislature also amended our present law so that at the expiration of a few months more, the banks will be forced to redeem or they will be summarily wound up, and we shall be rid of the nuisance. More prompt action was desired by many, but as bonds are likely to rise and exchange is coming down, it may turn out that it was wise in the Legislature to amend the law as they did. The sudden winding up in the winter, when business was nearly at a dead lock, of half our banks, would have been a fearful calamity to the people of the West.

In regard to the other hint of the *Economist*, that as our people are so prosperous they should buy more, we beg leave respectfully to differ, if by *more* is meant a free exchange of our surplus wheat, corn, beef, pork and provisions for gew-gaws. As the West has been put on a short allowance for the last three years, a better trade in substantial goods is desirable, and may reasonably be expected. But our people will be slow to rush into large investments in useless finery. That has not yet become essential to the social standing of our people among each other, and it is well that it has not. A few representatives of snobdom there are, it is true, in all our cities, but the entire amount of their orders makes scarcely a ripple upon the surface of trade. The West has too much serious and important work on hand to waste her means upon senseless extravagance. John Bers in fancy goods, as well as those who make them, may as well seek some more inviting market. The West has indeed an abundance. Her garners are full to overflowing; but her people have found how to use their earnings to promote their own intellectual and social welfare, and to secure, as far as may be, these priceless blessings to their children. We prefer to hear New York dealers whine over the meager purchases of the West, rather than to howl over their deferred payments. Our judgment is, that the West will pursue this policy for several years to come. The experience of the past is not likely soon to be forgotten.

THE POPE AS KING.

His Impending Dethronement—Freedom of the Press.

The temporal reign of the Pope is drawing to a close. Day by day his political authority is denied and defied. Ere long Napoleon will withdraw his troops, which will be the signal for the entrance of the impatient legions of Victor Emanuel. The people of Italy and France are discussing the question of the Pope's temporal authority as freely and energetically as the American are discussing the slavery question. The press is allowed free range, and may indulge in argument, ridicule and caricature to their heart's content. In this polemical controversy the Holy Father is getting worsted. The popular clamor for his abdication grows louder each day, the armies of reunited Italy press closer upon the "Eternal City," and the signal for the withdrawal of the French troops is impatiently awaited. The Italian people have decreed that Victor Emanuel shall be proclaimed King of Italy from the Quirinal Hill.

As a specimen of what is written and read in Italy, we give the following, taken from the Naples *Nazione*—a leading paper. The article has been extensively read in Rome, and has been copied by all the principal papers of Italy. It is a parallel between Martin the First, Pope in the seventh century, and Pius the Ninth, of the present day. Martin having respectfully declined to obey a decree of the Emperor Constans, the latter ordered his Exarch to march to Rome with an armed band and take the Pope prisoner. The Priesthood assembled in the temple and buried their anathemas against the invaders; the people stood armed and ready to signal from the Pope to exterminate the Exarch and his soldiers. But Martin rose and said: "Rather would I die ten deaths than that the blood of a single person should stain the earth. The Vicar of Christ cannot permit men to kill one another;" and with those words he gave himself up to the Exarch.

"Pius IX," the writer goes on, "Pontifex and heir to the usurpers of the Province of the Roman Empire, saw the people impatient of the temporal dominion of the Popes, and professing open enmity with every other branch of Christian government. What did he do? He called in barbarians to disarm and slay them. He received, with embraces and blessings, the bombarders of Bologna and of Ancona, the murderers of Perugia, the executioners of priests and monks. St. Martin would not fight for the faith at the cost of human effusion of blood. The Pope called a hundreds to be shot in the name of God, and armed Christian against Christian on the field of battle. St. Martin says: 'I am the Pontiff responsible to God alone for my acts;' and calling, in no very Christian spirit, Heaven to witness to a lie, proclaims in the words that Faith is in danger, and calling to the aid of all good Catholics, even to the exterminating, if need be, of the Italian race. And this 'Faith,' that it is! It is called Faith that corruption in the Roman States, though that article is not found in the Gospel; but in the place of it is sanctified, which is not. My Kingdom is not of this world"—words that cannot be interpreted to mean rifle-cannon nor Papal Zouaves.

What a pitiful spectacle is this! The man who bears God in the Sacrament; who assumes the white robe, as the image of peace and heavenly blessing; who absolves the sins of human frailty and repentant crime; who speaks in the name of the Eternal; who should embrace in Christ all those redeemed by baptism, and address to others the words of the Apostle to gain them to the fold; who is placed in the Vatican to make himself a mirror of every virtue to the nations—this man, shutting the book given to him by God, speaks a language that excites fear, buys muskets and cannon, prays for the extermination of countless Christians, in order that the nobleat of the nation, after maintaining the Po ...for eighteen centuries, may come under the yoke of barbarians! A Pope who detests every human counsel; who invites people and monarchs to arm themselves against Italy, whilst Kings and people, horror-struck at such excesses, see from being accessories to so enormous a crime! A Pope who is dear to the cry for mercy, when the world is shocked with sanguine; who, whilst in all civilized countries every one can have access to the sovereign in search of justice, bars the way to that of his throne; who, whilst all nations rend themselves with honest and enlightened counsellors, and give food to the popular will expressed through the press, denies the right of speech and petition, regards the press as sacrilegious, holds himself infallible in all matters, and dares to give counsel to sovereigns and to nations beyond his jurisdiction and ...is this Pope, and in whose name can he speak? To say that he speaks in the name of God would be absurd; for God has not said that he is the

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW,

AND

STILL SOMETHING WHICH HAS STOOD

THE TEST OF YEARS,

AND STILL GROWS

More and More Popular Every Day.

IT IS

PROF. WOOD'S

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SEE WHAT

OTHERS SAY OF IT:

A distinguished St. Louis Physician writes.

DR. WOOD, ST. LOUIS, July 10th, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Allow me the pleasure and satisfaction to transmit to you the following letter, which is entirely voluntary, after a trial of five years. I consider your Restorative a valuable article, and one which has I have not been without a bottle on hand, and at least one third grey. A few applications restored my hair to its natural color, and it has now a new growth similar to the first, better in fact than there ever was.

After my hair was completely restored, I continued its use by applying it every three months. My hair is now over combined healthy, soft and luxuriant, and I am free from dandruff. I do not imagine the above mentioned will be of any interest to you, only as you may see fit to use it for your vanity at this late day, as a cure for what was quite a trifle. Should any one desire further information, I will cheerfully give it, as I feel it due to humanity, and to Prof. Wood, to state the facts as they exist.

Yours truly, FREDERICK T. BUTLER.

Bloomington, Monroe County, Indiana.

DEAR SIR:—I have used you a statement that I think you are entitled to. I have been a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I have had a very large head of hair, and for the last few years past my hair has been rapidly coming out, and I was becoming quite bald. I had used a number of certificates of the very great benefit that others had received from it, and I purchased three was more fortune than truth in them, and finally concluded to purchase a bottle of your Restorative, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in its youthful days. I have used it for my hair, and would make the statement, commonly in a small dollar, and commence using, following directions as near as I could, and in a few weeks my hair was restored, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, has changed its color perceptibly lightened, and a radical change taken place in its roots, and a new growth of hair. In fact I have used three of your small bottles and got back my hair to its original color, and it is now of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I was in my younger days. I am now in the 52d year of my age. I consider your Restorative as the best article of the kind in the world, and I have used many of the wonderful articles I have ever seen. Yours truly,

H. H. ETTER.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Kennedy's	Discovery cures Erysipelas,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Canker,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Rheumatism,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Running of the Ear
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Ulcers of Bone,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Tumors,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Rheumatism,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Scrofula,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Dyspepsia,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Blood Poisons,
Kennedy's	Discovery Regulates the Kidneys,
Kennedy's	Discovery cures Fever Sores,
Kennedy's	Discovery has cured Dropsy.

You are sick, and do not know what the matter is, you have an inward humor. Dr. Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

For sale by all Druggists. 30eow1y

Plumbing.

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,

Brass Cock Manufacturers,

COPPERSMITHS,

AND DEALERS IN

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,

STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS.

SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.

Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.

125 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

[1m31 8-63]

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

And Manufacturer of

All Kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and everything in the line of Gas Fitting, Steam Fitting and Plumbing, at reasonable rates. 1y-8-63-d&wly

Sewing Machines.

THE SINGER

SEWING MACHINES!

IN ORDER TO PLACE THE

BEST FAMILY MACHINES

In the World

Within the reach of all, we have reduced our LETTER A, or Preserve Stitch Machine, beautifully ornamented, to

FIFTY DOLLARS.

THESE LITTER A MACHINES CONTAIN

Recent Valuable Improvements.

We would ask for them (before purchasing elsewhere) the special attention of Ladies and Families, and all those who want Machines for light manufacturing purposes.

Singer's No. 1 and 2 Standard Shuttle Machines,

both of very general application and capacity, and make in the family and manufactory, have been reduced respectively from $120 and $150 to $90 and $100.

Singer's No. 3 Standard Shuttle Machine

for Carriage Makers and heavy leather work. Price, complete, $125.

The SINGER MACHINES

Make the interlocked stitch which is the best stitch known. They are of great speed, easily understood, simple in arrangement, of great durability, and the neatest and lightest goods are finished in the most satisfactory manner. They may be used for several years without requiring repair.

THE STANDARD MACHINES

For Tailoring, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, Carriage Trimming, etc., etc., will do more work, and more better, and are cheaper than those of other makers at $150. Price, complete, with Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Gauge, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spool Machine, $125.

☞ All persons requiring information about Sewing Machines, their uses, principles, and advantages, and the best methods of purchasing, can obtain it by sending for a copy of

I. M. SINGER & CO'S GAZETTE,

Which is a beautiful pictorial paper, entirely devoted to this subject.

I. M. SINGER & CO.,

No. 8 North Clark street, (under the Sherman House.)

JAMESBOLTON, Agent.

SEWING MACHINES.

L. CORNELL & CO'S

Family and Manufacturing

940 SEWING MACHINES.

TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.

Were happy to say to the thousands who are using the L. CORNELL & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT, 1st JULY '57 AND 1st MARCH '59, AND ALL THAT HAS BEEN CLAIMED. We have all persons selling or using them are cautioned against any misrepresentation.

We challenge the world where we want them; in fair competition and on an equally popular basis with the highest priced machines in the market. Our goods and they are still sold at $40 and $45, including Hemmer, Feller, Braider, Gauge, Silk, Twist, Linen and Cotton Thread on Spool. Everything necessary to their use in family or shop, and warranted for three years. Call and see them, or send your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being a practical mechanic, I claim to understand the Knabe's Piano, and bought a Knabe, and now am prepared to repair, tune and regulate them equally as well as the manufacturer himself. Also, I can remove all dandruff or dirty head, and I am applied to by many to do so, and have been doing it for the last three years quite extensively. I must also state that my hair had become quite thin, and I was using a variety of your preparations, but was restored to its original color. I can now fifty years of age, and although I have had two heads of hair, I do not think I have any knowledge of it as I attain a new grey hairs to my appearance (except the gradual falling off of my head). My head is now of and trouble to me, in fact, it is clean. One thing more, I may state that I am a practical man. I consider your preparation of great value, and I am willing to say so. You can use this letter in any way you think proper, and if you want anything to you.

Yours, &c.

H. H. ETTER.

WARREN SPRINGS, Perry County, Penn., June 7th, 1859.

PROF. WOOD:

DEAR SIR:—I was induced to write to you a year ago to tell you how much benefit I had received from the use of your Restorative. I had suffered with a disease of the head for many years, and had tried almost everything to do me any good in remedying it at last, I was induced to purchase a bottle of your advertisement in a Harrisburg paper. Being a practical mechanic, I called on a number of druggists for it, and bought a bottle, and now am prepared to speak from experience. In a few days after using it I removed all dandruff from my head, and in applying it to the roots of the hair, it caused a new growth to start out, and in a short time I had a fine head of hair. I must also state that my hair had become quite thin, and I was using a variety of your preparations, but was restored to its original color. I can now fifty years of age, and although I have had two heads of hair, I do not think I have any knowledge of it as I attain a few grey hairs to my appearance (except the gradual falling off of my head). My head is now of and trouble to me, in fact, it is clean. One thing more, I may state that I am a practical man. I consider your preparation of great value, and I am willing to say so. You can use this letter in any way you think proper, and if you want anything to you.

Yours, &c.

H. H. ETTER.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 8th, 1858.

PROF. WOOD:

DEAR SIR:—I have send you a statement that I think you are entitled to. I have been a resident of Bloomington, and have been for over thirty years. I have had a very large head of hair, and for the last few years past my hair has been rapidly coming out, and I was becoming quite bald. I had used a number of certificates of the very great benefit that others had received from it, and I purchased three was more fortune than truth in them, and finally concluded to purchase a bottle of your Restorative, restored to its original color and fineness, as it was in its youthful days. I have used it for my hair, and would make the statement, commonly in a small dollar, and commence using, following directions as near as I could, and in a few weeks my hair was restored, and my hair, that was falling off in large quantities, has changed its color perceptibly lightened, and a radical change taken place in its roots, and a new growth of hair. In fact I have used three of your small bottles and got back my hair to its original color, and it is now of dark brown, or light black hair as any man, or as I was in my younger days. I am now in the 52d year of my age. I consider your Restorative as the best article of the kind in the world, and I have used many of the wonderful articles I have ever seen. Yours truly,

H. H. ETTER.

Special Notices.

☞ An Important Discovery for the cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds.

THE HAMONA ARABICA,

Or Balm of Arabia, which travelling in Arabia the Physicians Arabian cures Consumption.

The Arabian cures Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds.

The Arabian cures Asthma, Scrofula and Diseases of the blood.

The Arabian cures Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia.

The Arabian cures Female Weakness and Falling of the Womb.

The Arabian cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Kidney Complaints.

The Arabian cures Dropsy, Gravel, Blood Spots, Pimples, Blotches and Ringworm.

The Arabian cures Ulcers, Fever Sores, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Chronic Sores, Tetter, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Chronic Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs.

The Arabian cures Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Pain in the Back and Spine, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Universal Lassitude, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Sinking Spells, Diseases arising from Indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, Exposure or Impure Connection, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, Premature Decay, Wasting of the Organs, Confusion of Ideas, Pain in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Hysterics, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Region of the Kidneys, and the whole train of evils consequent upon Self-Abuse.

The Arabian cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs, Gravel, Dropsy, Stone in the Bladder, Retention of Urine, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urethra, Ulceration of the Bladder, Stricture of the Urethra, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, Secondary Symptoms, Blotches, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Nodes in the Head, Arms and Legs, Bone Pains, Scrofula, Scrofulous Humors, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, Ulcerous Sores, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurf, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of whatever name, nature or kind, caused by Mercury, Minerals or Poisons.

The Arabian cures Female Irregularities, Obstructions, Excessive Discharges, Painful Menstruation, Sterility, Unfruitfulness, Barrenness, Incompetency, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Inflammation, Ulceration, Displacements, Falling of the Womb, Hysterics, Fits, Spasms, Convulsions, Epilepsy, Pregnancy, Childbirth, Nursing, Abortions, Miscarriages, Sympathetic Affections, Nervous Affections, Hysterical Affections, Nervous Debility, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Universal Prostration, Decay, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Incompetency, Sterility, and all Complaints, Weaknesses and Disorders incidental to Females, from whatever cause originating, and however long standing, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

The Arabian cures Diseases of the Nervous System, Nervous

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1861.

MONETARY.

The day has been unusually dull in the money market, and loans are light. Call loans at 6 dollars have been done. The supply of money on call is ample, and the demand for the same is light. Commercial paper is offered in small amounts, and the market is bare of the best names. Exchange is unchanged. The amount of currency sent to the interior by the week ending to-day is about $100,000, while the receipts are light. The amount of specie received is also small. The banks are holding their own, and the week's business will show a handsome gain in the item of deposits. The exchange market continues heavy. The nominal price is 9 per cent. premium, and this is charged on collections; but sales of round lots were made to customers at 8 @ 9 per cent. premium. The following published letter from the cashier of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated Chicago, March 26, 1861, explains the cause of the depression in exchange:

"The exchange market continues heavy. The nominal price is 9 per cent. premium, and this is charged on collections; but sales of round lots were made to customers at 8 @ 9 per cent. premium. The following published letter from the cashier of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, dated Chicago, March 26, 1861, explains the cause of the depression in exchange:

"There is no active inquiry for four to-day, and the market ruled firm, and a shade higher, with sales of 2,000 bbls, at $4.20@4.40 for low grade to good spring extras, and $4.50@4.65 for medium to good superfine. The wheat market was again active and firm, and we note a further advance of 1@2c, with sales of about 100,000 bushels at 82@ for forfeit receipts north western club, and 86@ for fresh receipts do—the market closing steady at 85@ for old receipts No 2. There was a good demand for corn, but holders asked an advance, which buyers were generally unwilling to give, and the transactions were light at an advance of 1@2c per bushel. About 25,000 bushels in all changed han's at 29@c for river yellow (inspected) afloat; 28c for river mixed afloat; and 26@28½c for old receipts mixed in store. Oats were dull and neglected. Rye 47c. Barley was in good supply and rather difficult to sell. Highwines were in good demand and active at 18c.

The market for seeds was very dull. Timothy was neglected, and the transactions were light at $2.75@2.80—closing dull and drooping. Clover seed was limited demand, but at lower prices, and the sales range from $5.25@5.40—principally the latter quotation. Hungarian nominal at 30c. Millet was sold at 60c.

In provisions we have nothing to report. The demand for Cut Meats is not so active, and the market is scarcely as steady. Hams were in demand at $16.25; but it is generally held at $16.50. Lard is entirely neglected.

Freights continue firm—vessel-owners asking 10c for wheat to Buffalo and 20c to Kingston or Oswego.

The Break in the Canal.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon by J. H. Kinzie, Canal Collector:

LOCKPORT, March 26, 1861.

Break in the Canal repaired—full stage of water.

WM. GOODMAN.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1861.

FREIGHTS—LAKE TRADE.—During the scarcity of storage room, there has been an active demand for vessels during the past week by warehousemen, in order to relieve their crowded houses, and rates have in consequence advanced about 1c per bushel to Buffalo and Kingston—the most recent charters being at 16c for wheat to the former port, and 20c to the latter port. The cold weather which prevailed during the first portion of last week, had also some effect in stiffening rates by rendering an early opening of the Canals more improbable than ever. In the early part of the week several vessels were engaged at 18c for wheat to Buffalo, and 19c to Kingston—the latter charter, vessel owners were firm at 16 and 20c. Several vessels were engaged to arrive at 16@16½c for wheat to Kingston—and the market closing nominally at 16@16½c for old and new receipts.

RAIL FREIGHTS.—Are unchanged from last week. Wheat is freely offered at 85c per 100 lbs to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and 90c to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Corn 80c to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and 85c to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Flour 25c per bbl to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and 30c to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Provisions 40c per 100 lbs to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and 45c to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Cattle $2.50 per head to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and $3 to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Hogs $1.50 per 100 lbs to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and $2 to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 1,000; Cattle, 1,000; Sheep, 1,000; Seeds, 100 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs; Highwines, 100 bbls.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 1,000; Cattle, 1,000; Sheep, 1,000; Seeds, 100 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs; Highwines, 100 bbls.

	Seeds Bbl.	Live Hides Lbs	Cattle No.	Hogs No.	Sheep No.	Lard lbs	Highwines No.
By Canal							
C. & A. R.R.	1,000	30,000	200	1,000	500	10,000	100
C. & R.I. R.R.	1,000	10,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & M. R.R.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & P. R.R.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & C. R.R.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & A. R.R.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & A. St. L.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
Total	8,000	150,000	800	4,000	1,600	40,000	400

There is no active inquiry for flour to-day, and the market ruled firm, and a shade higher, with sales of 3,000 bbls, at $4.20@4.40 for low grade to good spring extras, and $4.50@4.65 for medium to good superfine. The wheat market was again active and firm, and we note a further advance of 1@2c, with sales of about 100,000 bushels at 82@ for forfeit receipts north western club, and 86@ for fresh receipts do—the market closing steady at 85@ for old receipts No 2. There was a good demand for corn, but holders asked an advance, which buyers were generally unwilling to give, and the transactions were light at an advance of 1@2c per bushel. About 25,000 bushels in all changed han's at 29@c for river yellow (inspected) afloat; 28c for river mixed afloat; and 26@28½c for old receipts mixed in store. Oats were dull and neglected. Rye 47c. Barley was in good supply and rather difficult to sell. Highwines were in good demand and active at 18c.

The market for seeds was very dull. Timothy was neglected, and the transactions were light at $2.75@2.80—closing dull and drooping. Clover seed was limited demand, but at lower prices, and the sales range from $5.25@5.40—principally the latter quotation. Hungarian nominal at 30c. Millet was sold at 60c.

In provisions we have nothing to report. The demand for Cut Meats is not so active, and the market is scarcely as steady. Hams were in demand at $16.25; but it is generally held at $16.50. Lard is entirely neglected.

Freights continue firm—vessel-owners asking 10c for wheat to Buffalo and 20c to Kingston or Oswego.

The Break in the Canal.

The following dispatch was received this afternoon by J. H. Kinzie, Canal Collector:

LOCKPORT, March 26, 1861.

Break in the Canal repaired—full stage of water.

WM. GOODMAN.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1861.

FREIGHTS—LAKE TRADE.—During the scarcity of storage room, there has been an active demand for vessels during the past week by warehousemen, in order to relieve their crowded houses, and rates have in consequence advanced about 1c per bushel to Buffalo and Kingston—the most recent charters being at 16c for wheat to the former port, and 20c to the latter port. The cold weather which prevailed during the first portion of last week, had also some effect in stiffening rates by rendering an early opening of the Canals more improbable than ever. In the early part of the week several vessels were engaged at 18c for wheat to Buffalo, and 19c to Kingston—the latter charter, vessel-owners were firm at 16 and 20c. Several vessels were engaged to arrive at 16@16½c for wheat to Kingston—and the market closing nominally at 16@16½c for old and new receipts.

RAIL FREIGHTS.—Are unchanged from last week. Wheat is freely offered at 85c per 100 lbs to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and 90c to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Corn 80c to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and 85c to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Flour 25c per bbl to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and 30c to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Provisions 40c per 100 lbs to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and 45c to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Cattle $2.50 per head to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and $3 to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie. Hogs $1.50 per 100 lbs to Detroit, Toledo and Cleveland, and $2 to Buffalo, Dunkirk and Erie.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 1,000; Cattle, 1,000; Sheep, 1,000; Seeds, 100 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs; Highwines, 100 bbls.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 5,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Live Hogs, 1,000; Cattle, 1,000; Sheep, 1,000; Seeds, 100 bbls; Provisions, 1,000 lbs; Highwines, 100 bbls.

	Seeds Bbl.	Live Hides Lbs	Cattle No.	Hogs No.	Sheep No.	Lard lbs	Highwines No.
By Canal							
C. & A. R.R.	1,000	30,000	200	1,000	500	10,000	100
C. & R.I. R.R.	1,000	10,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & M. R.R.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & P. R.R.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & C. R.R.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & A. R.R.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
C. & A. St. L.	1,000	20,000	100	500	200	5,000	50
Total	8,000	150,000	800	4,000	1,600	40,000	400

COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY EVENING, March 26, 1861.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce during the past week and since Jan. 1st, compared with 1860:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending March 23.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	19,471	182,507	91,875
Wheat, bush	122,200	1,376,088	641,328
Corn, bu	266,637	1,995,164	1,741,043
Oats, bu	6,000	125,498	905,783
Rye, bu	11,115	119,506	44,702
Barley, bu	14,348	130,498	109,161
Timothy, bu	1,000	1,869,866	1,660,865
Potatoes, bu	8,174	59,811	18,947
Pork, bbls	30	2,406	849
Pork, lbs	20	20	8,677
Cut Meats, lbs	119,025	6,387,758	5,141,814
Lard, lbs	124,100	4,674,950	3,160,315
Tallow, lbs	1,540	109,449	32,910
Live Hogs, No	1,000	16,609	35,672
Dried Beef, lbs	315	19,506	44,966
Beef Cattle, No	2,400	27,536	23,301
Hides, lbs	36,000	2,962,000	3,654,000
Wool, lbs	5,010	5,010	1,700
Highwines, bbls	400,920	3,177,431	1,907,320
Seeds, lbs		1,869,866	1,660,865
Lard, lbs	1,000	10,000	20,000
Butter, lbs	2,000	2,000	2,000
Peas, lbs	2,800	14,817	4,000
Beans, lbs			880
Wood, cords	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coal, tons	69,780	382,774	209,603
Total last week		346,627	1,460
Total Previous week		297,332	6,862
Corresponding week in 1860		230,000	30,000
Corresponding week in 1859		76,827	15,627
The receipts during the past week show only a slight increase over the previous week. For several days the Illinois and Michigan Canal was frozen up, and boats did not get through, while the railroads have been bringing to us little or no produce, because of the want of storage room.

In the early part of the week the market was dull and heavy, and prices tended downward; but within the past few days all speculative excitement has taken place, and prices have advanced 10@15c per bushel. There has been but little sold for delivery on the 1st of May, and April sold at 80c for delivery on the 16th of April, and 81@82c for delivery on the 1st of May. On spot 2,000 bushels sold at 80c; 2,000 bushels at 80½c; 2,000 bushels at 81c; 2,000 bushels at 81½c; 2,000 bushels at 82c; 2,000 bushels at 82½c; 2,000 bushels at 83c; 2,000 bushels at 83½c; 2,000 bushels at 84c; 2,000 bushels at 84½c; 2,000 bushels at 85c; 2,000 bushels at 85½c; 2,000 bushels at 86c; 2,000 bushels at 86½c; 2,000 bushels at 87c; 2,000 bushels at 87½c; 2,000 bushels at 88c; 2,000 bushels at 88½c; 2,000 bushels at 89c; 2,000 bushels at 89½c; 2,000 bushels at 90c; 2,000 bushels at 90½c; 2,000 bushels at 91c; 2,000 bushels at 91½c; 2,000 bushels at 92c; 2,000 bushels at 92½c; 2,000 bushels at 93c; 2,000 bushels at 93½c; 2,000 bushels at 94c; 2,000 bushels at 94½c; 2,000 bushels at 95c; 2,000 bushels at 95½c; 2,000 bushels at 96c; 2,000 bushels at 96½c; 2,000 bushels at 97c; 2,000 bushels at 97½c; 2,000 bushels at 98c; 2,000 bushels at 98½c; 2,000 bushels at 99c; 2,000 bushels at 99½c; 2,000 bushels at $1; 2,000 bushels at $1 01; 2,000 bushels at $1 02; 2,000 bushels at $1 03; 2,000 bushels at $1 04; 2,000 bushels at $1 05; 2,000 bushels at $1 06; 2,000 bushels at $1 07; 2,000 bushels at $1 08; 2,000 bushels at $1 09; 2,000 bushels at $1 10; 2,000 bushels at $1 11; 2,000 bushels at $1 12; 2,000 bushels at $1 13; 2,000 bushels at $1 14; 2,000 bushels at $1 15; 2,000 bushels at $1 16; 2,000 bushels at $1 17; 2,000 bushels at $1 18; 2,000 bushels at $1 19; 2,000 bushels at $1 20; 2,000 bushels at $1 21; 2,000 bushels at $1 22; 2,000 bushels at $1 23; 2,000 bushels at $1 24; 2,000 bushels at $1 25; 2,000 bushels at $1 26; 2,000 bushels at $1 27; 2,000 bushels at $1 28; 2,000 bushels at $1 29; 2,000 bushels at $1 30; 2,000 bushels at $1 31; 2,000 bushels at $1 32; 2,000 bushels at $1 33; 2,000 bushels at $1 34; 2,000 bushels at $1 35; 2,000 bushels at $1 36; 2,000 bushels at $1 37; 2,000 bushels at $1 38; 2,000 bushels at $1 39; 2,000 bushels at $1 40; 2,000 bushels at $1 41; 2,000 bushels at $1 42; 2,000 bushels at $1 43; 2,000 bushels at $1 44; 2,000 bushels at $1 45; 2,000 bushels at $1 46; 2,000 bushels at $1 47; 2,000 bushels at $1 48; 2,000 bushels at $1 49; 2,000 bushels at $1 50; 2,000 bushels at $1 51; 2,000 bushels at $1 52; 2,000 bushels at $1 53; 2,000 bushels at $1 54; 2,000 bushels at $1 55; 2,000 bushels at $1 56; 2,000 bushels at $1 57; 2,000 bushels at $1 58; 2,000 bushels at $1 59; 2,000 bushels at $1 60; 2,000 bushels at $1 61; 2,000 bushels at $1 62; 2,000 bushels at $1 63; 2,000 bushels at $1 64; 2,000 bushels at $1 65; 2,000 bushels at $1 66; 2,000 bushels at $1 67; 2,000 bushels at $1 68; 2,000 bushels at $1 69; 2,000 bushels at $1 70; 2,000 bushels at $1 71; 2,000 bushels at $1 72; 2,000 bushels at $1 73; 2,000 bushels at $1 74; 2,000 bushels at $1 75; 2,000 bushels at $1 76; 2,000 bushels at $1 77; 2,000 bushels at $1 78; 2,000 bushels at $1 79; 2,000 bushels at $1 80; 2,000 bushels at $1 81; 2,000 bushels at $1 82; 2,000 bushels at $1 83; 2,000 bushels at $1 84; 2,000 bushels at $1 85; 2,000 bushels at $1 86; 2,000 bushels at $1 87; 2,000 bushels at $1 88; 2,000 bushels at $1 89; 2,000 bushels at $1 90; 2,000 bushels at $1 91; 2,000 bushels at $1 92; 2,000 bushels at $1 93; 2,000 bushels at $1 94; 2,000 bushels at $1 95; 2,000 bushels at $1 96; 2,000 bushels at $1 97; 2,000 bushels at $1 98; 2,000 bushels at $1 99; 2,000 bushels at $1 00